THE [*Numb.* 658.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *December* 15, 1757.

A PROPOSAL for forming a Triple UNION *of our COLONIES in* North-America, *in order to Retrieve our LOSSES, and prevent the like for the future.*

FOR this Purpoſe we ought to divide our ſeveral Colonies in *North-America* into certain Parts, whoſe Situation is much the ſame, and whoſe Intereſt that rules every Thing is moſt eaſily connected. Our Colonies on the Continent of *North-America* are uſually divided into the Northern and Southern Colonies; which Diviſion only regards their Trade, but not their Security and Protection. With Regard to theſe, we ſhould conſider all thoſe remote and diſtant Provinces, and different Colonies, as making only Three different Countries, the Northern, Middle, and Southern. Under the Firſt I include *Nova-Scotia*, *New-England*, *New-York*, and *New Jerſey*. In the Middle Diviſion are *Pennſylvania*, *Maryland*, and *Virginia*. And in the Southern Diviſion I include *North* and *South-Carolina* and *Georgia*. Theſe Three Diviſions make Three different and diſtinct Countries; ſeparated from one another by natural Boundaries; different Climate, Soil, Product, &c. while the ſeveral Colonies included in each Diviſion, is the ſame in all theſe Reſpects, as well as in Point of Situation with Regard to an Enemy; differing from one another only as the Southern and Northern Parts of every Country generally do; being ſeparated from each other only by Land-Marks, as different Parts of the ſame Country commonly are.

Now I cannot ſee any Thing that ſhould hinder an Union of thoſe that are included in each of theſe Three Diviſions, from taking Place immediately, and ſubſiſting for ever, for their mutual Defence and Security at leaſt. Whatever other more general Union may be thought proper, if any ſuch is, this Triple Union is at leaſt abſolutely neceſſary for their Safety and Protection, and ſhould always ſubſiſt under any other Union of our Colonies that may be propoſed.

The great Inconvenience ariſing from the Diviſion of the *Britiſh* Dominions in *North-America*, is, that the Diviſions are generally too ſmall for their Safety and Defence, however convenient they may be for the Sake of Government; but by thus uniting ſeveral of theſe Diviſions together for the Purpoſes of Defence at leaſt, if for nothing elſe, this Inconvenience may be removed, without producing any other that might ariſe from Changes or Forms of Government, Alterations of Conſtitutions, &c.

All the Colonies in this *Triple Union* have a natural Connection and Intereſt in one another, and in the ſame Places; by which they muſt more readily unite to defend them. But if we propoſe to the Southern Colonies to attack *Crown-Point*, *Niagara*, or *Canada*, they are not only inconvenient for that Purpoſe, and would ſpend more Time, Charges, Proviſions, &c. in getting to the Place of Action, than might be neceſſary to do all their Buſineſs nigher home, in their own Precincts; but they likewiſe think that they have nothing to do with thoſe Places that are ſo remote from them; as the Northern Colonies, on the other Hand, think they are as little concerned or intereſted in the River *Ohio*, *Miſſiſippi*, &c. This is what makes our Colonies ſo backward to ſtir and unite together, to defend each other's Frontiers. But the Frontiers of all thoſe included in this *Triple Union* are one and the ſame, they have all one Intereſt and Concern in them, which ever Province they may be in, and they will, and muſt, unite together, to defend and ſecure thoſe Frontiers at all Times, as well as to root the *French* out of them.

Such an Union then may be eaſily effected, if the diſunited Parties have any Manner of Regard to their Safety or Welfare in any Reſpect. And let us ſee what may be done by ſuch a *Triple Union* of our Colonies; which may be called a *real Union*, if eſtabliſhed, ſo far at leaſt as relates to the chief Thing propoſed and wanted from it, the Security of their Frontiers.

The chief Force of the *French* is now, and at all Times, aſſembled about *Crown-Point*, *Montreal*, and Fort *Frontenac*; which Places lie oppoſite to the Middle of *New-England*, with *Nova-Scotia* on one Hand, and *New-York* and *New-Jerſey* cloſe adjoining on the other. Is it not very natural then, for thoſe Four Colonies to be united together for their mutual Security and Defence, againſt an Enemy in ſuch a Situation? And is it not the Intereſt of every one of them to join and concur immediately in ſuch an Union of their Force for their mutual Security and Defence? If any in them think otherwiſe, they don't know what their Intereſt is, or won't conſider it in a true Light; for which Reaſon they ſhould be *compelled* to comply with it for their own Good, as well as for the reſt hereafter mentioned.

If thoſe Colonies had been ſo united at the Beginning of our late Diſturbances, and the Force in thoſe Four alone had been muſtered together, each ſupplying their eſtabliſhed Quota, our preſent Diſturbances might have been quelled, or nipped in the very Bud. And it is to be feared, that, without ſuch an Union of thoſe Colonies, we ſhall hardly be able to make Head againſt the Enemy at laſt, and recover our Loſſes, ſince they have gained ſo much Ground upon us.

At the ſame Time, the Force of *Pennſylvania*, *Maryland*, and *Virginia*, ſhould be ſent againſt Fort *du Queſne* on the River *Ohio*; and be always *united* to ſecure, fortify, and garriſon that Place; which lies directly oppoſite to the Center of theſe Three Colonies, with an eaſy Acceſs to it from them all; and is the chief Frontier they have to defend and protect. This was propoſed, and if it had been done, before the *French* invaded thoſe Colonies, it is plain, they muſt have marched out of them as ſoon as they came into them, all the Loſſes the Nation has ſuſtained and may ſuſtain on that Account might have been prevented.

The Three Southern Colonies again, *North* and *South-Carolina* and *Georgia*, are oppoſed to the *French* on the *Miſſiſippi*, but have enough to do to defend themſelves, and will want Aſſiſtance from the other Colonies, inſtead of lending them any, if ever they ſhould be attacked. To guard againſt ſuch an Attack (which we ſhould apprehend from the Numbers of Men and Troops we ſee the *French* are daily ſending to the *Miſſiſippi*, where they ſent 2000 Regular Troops immediately after the Treaty of *Aix*, and had 10 or 12000 Men there by the Accounts of their Deſerters before the preſent War) theſe Colonies ſhould keep up Two good and reſpectable Forts, one at Fort *Moor* or *Auguſta*; and another among the *Cherokees*, at leaſt; if not a Third among the *Creek Indians* likewiſe; unleſs this laſt ſhould be found to be at too great a Diſtance to defend, as it ſeems to be. To do this effectually, the Colony of *Virginia*, in the Middle Diviſion, ſhould perhaps join with theſe Southern Colonies in maintaining their Forts among the *Cherokees*, where *Virginia* has an Intereſt; as *Pennſylvania*, in this middle Diviſion likewiſe, ſhould join with *New-York* and *New-Jerſey*, to recover and ſecure *Niagara*; which is cloſe upon the Borders of that Province (if not within it as I ſuſpect it may be found to be) and is the chief Frontier and Barrier to it againſt all the Invaſions and Encroachments of the *French*.

We talk of the Numbers of People in our Colonies, but what do they ſignify in Point of Defence, unleſs they be united together, which might be ſo eaſily done?

If we conſider the Situation of our Colonies in the Light we have repreſented them, the Proſpect is every Way good and promiſing, as it is otherwiſe diſmal and threatening. The chief Force of the *French* lies in *Canada*, where our principal Force, which is in our Northern Colonies, is ready to oppoſe them, and convenient to attack them. Here we have not leſs than 80 or 100,000 Men at leaſt, fit to take the Field, while they have not above 12 or 15,000 at moſt, excluſive of *European* Troops on both Sides.

The next moſt conſiderable Body of the *French* is aſſembled about Fort *du Queſne* on the River *Ohio*, from their Garriſons there, and their ſtraggling Settlements about Lake *Erie*, and the *Illinois*. What their Numbers may be is uncertain: They are not, however, above One or Two Thouſand *French* at moſt, by all Accounts, altho' they have the *Indians* there at preſent to join them; many of whom would join us, as they have always done, if we had a Force there to ſupport them. But whatever their Numbers are, we have a vaſtly greater Force there to oppoſe them, not leſs than Three or Fourſcore Thouſand Men, in the middle Diviſion of our Colonies abovementioned; out of all which a ſufficient Force might ſurely be raiſed to repel all the *French* that are upon the *Ohio*, or nigh it. If they had been ordered to do this firſt, it is imagined it might have been done long ago, and all the Loſſes the Nation has ſuſtained on that Account might have been thereby prevented; as the many greater Loſſes it will ſuſtain, by letting the River *Ohio* continue in the Hands of the *French*, may ſtill be prevented by the ſame Means.

Our Southern Colonies indeed are but weak, in Compariſon of their Northern Colonies, but the *French* on the *Miſſiſippi* are much more ſo likewiſe. There is Twice or Thrice as many Men in *North-Carolina* alone (moſt of whom are able to bear Arms) as in all *Louiſiana* put together, beſides what we have in *South-Carolina* and *Georgia*. They have indeed many Negroes in *South-Carolina*, which are a real Clog to them, and for that Reaſon they will want Succours. If the *French* have ſent the Force to the *Miſſiſippi*, that many imagine, it is certainly neceſſary to ſend a Force after them to *Carolina*.

If the Force we have in *America* might be rightly employed in this Manner, thoſe we may ſend from *Britain* might be as well diſpoſed of. The Force of the *French* in *North-America* is like an Army ſupported by Two Wings, *Quebec* and *New-Orleans*; either or both of which Places, as may be thought moſt proper, a Force once embarked is convenient to attack; while our Force in *America* goes againſt the main Body of the Enemy, at *Crown-Point* and Fort *du Queſne*, for which it is as convenient.

BERLIN, September 24.

DUKE Ferdinand of Brunſwick arrived at Haberſtadt the 20th Inſtant. By Letters dated the 18th, that Prince writes Word, that Count Horn, whom he had detached with 200 Dragoons, 100 Huſſars, and 300 Foot, had taken Priſoners at Eglen the Count of Luſignan, Colonel, 18 other French Officers, and 400 Soldiers, beſides a conſiderable Booty in Baggage, &c. and loſt but Two Men on the Occaſion; beſides which, an Officer and Forty Men of the Regiment of Poitou were made Priſoners at Haberſtadt.

Peterſburg (in Ruſſia) Sept. 14. The Empreſs having thought proper to make ſome new Diſpoſitions relating to the Succeſſion of the Throne, and being deſirous of preventing the Tranquility of the Empire from being diſturbed when they come to be made known, in which Circumſtances the Preſence of the Forces of the Empire will be neceſſary to ſupport the Meaſures taken by the Government, her Imperial Majeſty has judged it neceſſary to recal Part of M. Apraxin's Army; in Conſequence of which that General is ordered to draw near Livonia, leaving nevertheleſs towards Pruſſia, and on the Frontiers of Poland, a conſiderable Body

of

of Forces, poſted ſo that in caſe of Need they may be able to turn back by the Side of the Niemen, for which Purpoſe the Marſhal is to leave a ſtrong Garriſon in Memel, provided with every Thing neceſſary for the Defence of the Place.

Genoa, Sept. 18. The Galleys which the Government lately ſent with 400 of our beſt Troops to Corſica, returned here laſt Saturday, and have brought Advice, that the Rebels who lay before San Pelegrino, finding they were not ſupported by the Engliſh in the Manner they expected, had left it in the greateſt Conſternation, ſeveral of them being cut to Pieces, and particularly Four of their Chiefs, among whom was the famous Vincentelli. Theſe Advices add, that ſince the ill Succeſs of the Malecontents againſt San Pelegrino, great Difference has ariſen between Paoli and the other Chiefs, and that it was not doubted but they would ſoon fall upon one another.

Hanover, Sept. 27. This Capital, which Three or Four Days ago ſwarmed with Military Men, is now in a Manner become a Deſert. The Duke de Lauraguais ſet out for the Army the Day before Yeſterday, and all the other Generals have followed him, excepting a few who are indiſpoſed. There is ſtill a great Number of Sick in the Hoſpitals, and in the Houſes of the Burghers.

Auſtrian Head Quarters at Jauer, Sept. 19. We hear from Dreſden, that 10,000 Recruits have been forcibly enliſted at Berlin, and other Towns and Villages; that the Militia is aſſembled; and that nevertheleſs there is a general Conſternation and Panic throughout Brandenbourg, but more eſpecially at Berlin.

Berlin, October 1. The King was ſo ſurprized at the News of a Suſpenſion of Arms, which he received while he was marching towards Thuringia, that his Majeſty immediately wrote about it, in the moſt ſerious Terms, not only to the King of Great-Britain, but alſo to the Duke of Cumberland.

Hanover, Sept. 30. Some People imagine that the King of Pruſſia will find unexpected Reſources even in the Multiplicity of his Enemies. It appears to them unnatural that ſo many various Intereſts ſhould unite in one and the ſame Point: They imagine they already ſee the Operations of the Allies languiſh through Jealouſy. That Potentate who labours at preſent to eſtabliſh his Influence over the general Affairs of Europe, would be unwilling, perhaps, to gain this Advantage at the Expence of aggrandizing his Neighbour.

Paris, October 3. Two of our Eaſt-Indiamen are arrived at Bayonne, richly laden, one of them is the Duke de Penthievre, which Spain has cauſed to be reſtored to us.

According to the laſt Letters from Rochelle, the Engliſh Fleet on the 23d attacked the Iſle of Aix, which they took after a briſk Fire on both Sides. Whatever their Succeſs may be, we comfort ourſelves in ſome Meaſure, that as we remain Maſters of Hanover, we ſhall thereby ſoon bridle the national Fury of the Engliſh.

Hague, October 4. On the 20th paſt Marſhal Apraxin was at Tilſit with his Army, and had continued his March homewards on the following Days. We hear that Marſhal Richelieu entered the King of Pruſſia's Dominions with his Army on the 27th, 28th, and 29th paſt, in three Columns; upon which Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick has retired with his Detachment towards Magdebourg. We do not know any Thing further with Certainty about the King of Pruſſia's Army, tho' the Reports are, that that Prince intends to turn his Force towards Marſhal Richelieu; and if the latter does not chuſe to riſk a Battle, at leaſt to cover Magdebourg and Haberſtadt, and prevent the French from taking Winter-Quarters there.

LONDON.

Sept. 17. Yeſterday died, at his Houſe in Golden-Square, SAVAGE MOSTYN, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of his Majeſty's Fleets, Member of Parliament for Weobly in Herefordſhire, and Brother to Sir Thomas Moſtyn, Bart. He died a Batchelor. His Flag was hoiſted at Portſmouth on board the Royal Sovereign.

Sept. 22. Yeſterday the Populace were ſo exaſperated at the Drawing of the Lottery at Guildhall, on Account of the Prizes not appearing, that it was with great Difficulty that they were perſuaded to deſiſt from pulling down the Wheels, to be ſatisfied whether they were in.

October 8. When the Fleet and Troops arrived at Portſmouth from the late Expedition, the Ringers ſaluted them with a dumb Peal.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, October 9.

"*Laſt Night Sir Edward Hawke ſet out for London, and he is expected down again very ſoon to reſume his Command, the Fleet being ordered to be ready to intercept the French Squadron on their Return to Europe.*"

On Sunday there was a grand Council at Kenſington, at which we hear Sir Edward Hawke and General Mordaunt attended.

Part of a private Letter from the Hague, Octob. 5.

"*I have procured a Copy of that Letter of the King of Pruſſia, about which you wrote to me. It is as follows:*

"*I juſt now hear that the Buſineſs of a Neutrality for the Electorate of Hanover is not yet dropt. Can your Majeſty have ſo little Conſtancy and Firmneſs, as to ſink under a few croſs Events? Are Affairs in ſuch a bad Plight, that they cannot be retrieved? Conſider the Step which your Majeſty purpoſes to take, and that which you have made me take. You are the Cauſe of all the Misfortunes that are ready to fall upon me. I never would have broken my Alliance with France, but for your fair Promiſes. I repent not of my Treaty with your Majeſty; but do not ſhamefully abandon me to the Mercy of my Enemies, after having brought upon me all the Powers of Europe. I expect that your Majeſty will remember your Engagements, renewed on the 26th paſt, and that you will not liſten to any Engagements, in which I am not comprehended.*

"*The Declaration delivered to Mr. Mitchell, dated September* 16, *which is conſidered here as an Anſwer to this Letter, you have ſeen in the Gazette; but a Piece of News I juſt now hear, you have not ſeen in the Gazettes; which is, that Count Podewiſs, Miniſter of State to the King of Pruſſia, paſſed thro' Minden, Sept.* 22, *going incognito with the greateſt Privacy to Paris.*"

The Hague Gazette informs us, that 3 Spaniſh Merchantmen, who were ſtopt going from Bilboa to Port l'Orient, with Goods belonging to the French Eaſt-India Company, have been releaſed, upon Repreſentation of the Spaniſh Ambaſſador; and that Two Things ſeem at preſent principally to engage the Attention of his Britannic Majeſty and his Miniſtry; the firſt is a Plan for accommodating the Affairs of Germany under the Mediation of certain Powers; and the other to puſh the War againſt France with all poſſible Vigour, in order to compel her to make Peace on juſt and reaſonable Conditions.

We hear that Sir Edward Hawke has given his Majeſty a particular Account of the Expedition under his Command, from the Departure to their ſurprizing unexpected Return.

Orders were ſent this Morning from the Admiralty Office to Portſmouth, for all the Officers belonging to the Fleet to keep on board their reſpective Ships till further Orders.

By Letters from Gibraltar, we are informed, that a Man of War of Admiral Oſborne's Squadron had taken a French Privateer of 16 Guns, which was on a Cruize in the Streights, and carried her in there.

We hear that ſeveral Difficulties have ariſen between the Hanoverians and the French, relating to the late Convention.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the late Expedition.

——"*Our Deſtination continued doubtful till the* 14*th, when, from bearing down into the Bay of Biſcay, it became evident that we intended for ſome Part of the Coaſts of France. Some general Orders were iſſued from on board the Ramilies on the* 15*th, concerning the Manner in which we were intended to land, had not ſome ſtrange Fatality interpoſed. From the Courſe we ſteered, it now became evident that either we were deſigned againſt Rochelle or Rochfort, or to make a Deſcent upon the Iſle of Rhree or Oleron. On the* 19*th, about Eight in the Evening, the whole Fleet was ſurprized by a Signal to lay to; the Wind being fair, the Night clear, and we yet upwards of* 20 *Leagues from the Land; and thus we continued for Eight Hours before we had a Signal to make ſail. On the* 20*th, about Three in the Afternoon, we made the Iſle of Oleron; and ſoon after a French Man of War ſtood almoſt in the Middle of our Fleet; but perceiving her Miſtake, bore away right before the Wind, under all the Sail ſhe could croud; and there was no Signal to chace till it was too late, for Four of our Men of War had the Pleaſure to ſee her ſafe into the Garonne. The next Day we beat to the Windward, off the Iſle of Oleron, till towards Evening, when the Fleet hoiſted Engliſh Colours, and ſtood in for the Land; but the Wind coming ſuddenly a-head, we were obliged to come to an Anchor.*

On the 22*d we weighed, and ſtood in for the Land; but there being no Wind, were obliged about Noon to let go our Anchors. About Three in the Afternoon the Fleet made ſail, ſteering between the Iſlands of Rhree and Oleron, and came again to an Anchor at Ten the ſame Night. Some Orders dated the* 21*ſt on board the Ramilies by Sir John Mordaunt (concerning the Order and Diſcipline of the Officers and Soldiers, and promiſing that ſuch Officers and Men as diſtinguiſhed themſelves, ſhould be recommended in the ſtrongeſt Manner to his Majeſty and the Duke) were received with univerſal Acclamation, as indeed they were finely calculated to inſpire the Officers with that Spirit, which is the very Soul of the Army in Time of Action.*

The 23*d, about Eight in the Morning, the Van of our Fleet ſtood towards the Iſle of Aix, which lies in the Mouth of the River leading up to Rochfort; the reſt of the Ships Anchoring at about* 2 *Leagues Diſtance from the Iſland.* [This Correſpondent's Account of the Attack of Aix nearly agrees with that already publiſhed by Authority.] *Part of our Land Forces were put aſhore to take Poſſeſſion of this important Iſland. The Fort is ſaid to have been a Piece of Vauban's own Architecture; and when the Works, which were now adding towards the Sea, had been finiſhed, would have been remarkably ſtrong; but it's preſent Situation, if Capt. Howe had been acquainted with it's Strength, he had rather have made the Attack in his Long-Boat than in the Magnanime; for the Enemy, for Want of Embraſures to cover them, muſt, by a few Vollies of Small Arms, have been obliged to fly from their Guns. The Circumference of this Iſland is about Five Engliſh Miles; and it produces nothing but a poor kind of Wine, which, for this Year, we did all in our Power to deſtroy. It were impoſſible to tell the Number of Boat-Loads of Grapes that were carried on board every Ship in the Fleet. Tho' this our firſt Conqueſt was of ſo little Importance, yet, as an Omen of farther Succeſs, it gave vaſt Spirits to the whole Fleet. But Five Days did we ſpend in the greateſt ſeeming Inactivity, within full View of Rochelle, and the whole Coaſt. I ſuppoſe our Chiefs had their Reaſons for this Delay; but to us, who were not in their Councils (which were many and frequent) it ſeemed deſigned to give our Enemies Time to collect their Troops.*

"*The Cauſe of Delay grew every Day more impenetrable; when, on the* 28*th in the Afternoon, the Admiral made a Signal for the Commanding Officers of the Regiments to come on board the Ramilies, and about Eight in the Evening Orders were read on board every Tranſport for landing the Troops that Night, tho' we were then at leaſt* 4 *Miles from the Shore. However, the Boats were filled before Midnight, and waited Two or Three Hours for a Signal, when we were ſurprized with an Order for the Troops to return to their reſpective Ships till further Orders. The Two following Days were ſpent in blowing up the half finiſhed Fortification on the Iſland of Aix; and on the firſt of October we boldly bid Defiance to our Enemies, and made the beſt of our Way home. In what Shape our evil Genius appeared, a National Enquiry will beſt determine.*"

Mr. PRIOR's Thought, a little altered.

We went, we ſaw, were ſeen——like valiant Men
Sailed up the Bay, and then——ſailed back again.

October 13. It is ſaid, that a Peace is negotiating between France and England, under the Mediation of the Kings of Spain and Denmark; wherein alſo are to be included, the King of Pruſſia and the Queen of Hungary.

Laſt Night a grand Council was held at Kenſington on Affairs of Importance.

There are Letters by the laſt Flanders Mail from Frankfort, which ſay, that the French Armies in the Empire have ſuffered ſo exceedingly by Sickneſs, Death, and Deſertion, that not leſs than 30,000 Men will be neceſſary to recruit and reſtore them to a Capacity of executing the Projects formed by the Courts of Vienna and Verſailles; from whence ſome of their Politicians conclude, that it is not impoſſible that a Ceſſation of Arms may be very ſoon concluded, in Caſe his Pruſſian Majeſty ſhould at this Juncture think it conſiſtent with his Intereſt to conſent to it.

The Hon. Eaſt-India Company have received an Expreſs over Land from Fort St. George, dated the 15th of March, with Advice, that the Great Mogul has been depoſed, and a new one appointed in his Room; and that they had received an Account that Twelve French Men of War were ſailed for Pondicherry.

Yeſterday Evening between Six and Seven, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland arrived at Kenſington.

We are informed that a Gold and Silver Mine, lately diſcovered in the Electorate of Hanover, is already begun to be worked under the Directions of the French General: And that the Palace of his Britannic Majeſty at Herenhauſen has been moſt rudely ſtripped of all it's Valuables, the Family and Houſhold Paintings not excepted.

We hear that the Troops which went on the late Expedition,

Expedition, are ordered to be ready to embark again on the first Notice

Part of a Letter from Amſterdam, October 4.

"*The Death of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, the Revolution in that Country, the Invaſion of the Tartars, or the Kan of Crimea, and other fine Stories, with which they have endeavoured to cram the Public, are mere Imaginations. Her Imperial Majeſty is in good Health, all is quiet in the Empire, and the Cabinet of Peterſburg invariably perſiſts in the Principles it had adopted. As to the Retreat of the Ruſſians, the Purſuit of the Pruſſians, and the Corps which Marſhal Lehwald detached towards Pomerania, there are alſo Abatements to be made in theſe Articles. It ſhould ſeem that it is only a Part of the Ruſſian Army that is gone to Tilſit. There is a violent Fermentation in Sweden and Dalecarlia.*"

Extract of a Letter from Berlin, October 1.

"*His Pruſſian Majeſty having received certain Intelligence that the French Troops, under the Command of the Duke de Richelieu, were in full March to penetrate the Electorate of Brandenburg, has reſolved to leave the Command of his Troops in Saxony to his Brother Prince Henry, and put himſelf at the Head of his Troops there, which, when the Militia had joined them, would make up* 30,000 *Men, for the Defence of his ſaid Dominions. Letters from Potſdam bring an Account, that they expected there* 10,000 *Pruſſian Troops to oppoſe the Enemy.*

DUBLIN, *October* 7.

Letters by this Day's Poſt from Kinſale, bring an Account, that on Saturday laſt, the Conſtantine Privateer of Briſtol had brought in there a French Eaſt-India Ship of about 900 Tons Burthen, which ſhe had taken a few Days before. The Indiaman had put into a Port in Spain, where all her Crew ran away from her, by which ſhe was obliged to take in Spaniards in their Room, to bring her home, who would not fight when the Conſtantine attacked her.

It is confidently reported, that the French have made the following Propoſals of Peace to his Majeſty, viz. That Minorca ſhall be given up in a better Condition than when it was taken: That Hanover, and all the Territories thereunto belonging, ſhall be reſtored: That there be a Ceſſation of Arms in America, until a Peace be agreed upon, and Commiſſaries appointed to ſettle the Limits and Boundaries of the Engliſh and French in America: And, That all the Ships taken from the French before the Declaration of War, ſhall be reſtored, or Satisfaction for them in Money. To all which, we are informed, that our Sovereign made a moſt glorious Anſwer; *That the French had done their uttermoſt, and that he would not accept of thoſe inglorious Terms whilſt he had a Ship of War that could ſail, or a Man to fight.*

ST. CHRISTOPHERS, *November* 2.

At a Meeting of the Honourable the Members of his Majeſty's Council and the Gentlemen of the Aſſembly of this Iſland, on Monday the 31ſt Day of October, 1757,

It was Reſolved by both Houſes, That the Sum of Twenty-five Guineas be paid out of the public Treaſury of this Iſland to Captain PETER READ, Commander of the Privateer named Oliver Cromwell, to buy him a Sword; as a Teſtimony of the Senſe the Legiſlature hath of the good Services he hath done to the Public, by taking ſo many of the Privateers of the Enemy; and to excite other Commanders to do their Duty in the ſame Way, that they may be publicly rewarded for the ſame.

On Sunday Morning was brought in here by the Privateer Snow Revenge, Capt. James Griffiths, of New-York, a Brig in Ballaſt, called the William and Mary, which had been taken ſome Time ago by the French. She was retaken by Captain Griffiths on Friday Morning laſt, within two Gunſhots of the Fort at Guadaloupe. The ſame Day, about Twelve o'Clock, he was attacked by two Privateer Sloops; the largeſt of which was the Invincible, of 12 double fortified Six-pounders, 24 Swivels, and 125 Men; the other, the Conqueror, of 10 Six-pounders, 18 Swivels, and 115 Men; being both manned with Volunteers, and ſent out of Guadaloupe on purpoſe to take the Revenge. They engaged her till Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, when it falling Calm, they both made off, in a very bad Condition, with both their Pumps going. The Captain of the Invincible was ſeen to fall from the Round-Houſe by a Muſket Ball; and the Conqueror fell on the Careen the ſecond Broadſide ſhe received. The People on board the Revenge could perceive that they made a very great Slaughter among the Frenchmen, and 'tis ſuppoſed that the two Sloops could not loſe leſs than 100 Men. The Revenge mounts 14 Guns, Six and Four Pounders, and has 101 Men.

The ſame Day was ſent in, by Captain Peter Read, of the Brig Oliver Cromwell, the Snow Eagle, Capt. Cannon: She is loaded with Lime, Coals, and paving Stones, was bound from Whitehaven for Antigua, but taken to Windward of that Iſland by a Privateer Sloop of 10 Guns, about Noon, on Saturday laſt, and retaken by Captain Read, about 12 Hours after.

And on Monday was ſent in the Sloop Betſey, Jonathan Wood, Maſter. She was bound from Philadelphia for this Iſland, but was taken by the French on Thurſday, and retaken on Sunday by Captain Read.

BOSTON, *November* 28.

Laſt Wedneſday arrived here Captain Sinclair, in Nine Days from Halifax, by whom we learn, That Admiral Holbourne, in the Newark Man of War, of 80 Guns, had ſailed from thence for England; and that the Right Hon. Lord Colvil, had the chief Command of his Majeſty's Ships remaining there, which conſiſted of Eight Sail of the Line.

The French Fleet, except two Men of War, which are unrigg'd, are ſailed from Louiſburg, and 'tis thought are gone to France.

NEW-YORK, *December* 5.

On the 17th of November laſt Lord Howe returned to Albany, from Herekeimers, at the German Flats, the Enemy being retir'd.

We hear (via Bermudas) that the Lords of the Admiralty had ordered Six Bermudian Sloops to be bought up and fitted out as Cruizers among the Iſlands; and that one of them, fitted out as a Brig, had taken a French Snow Privateer belonging to Martinico, of 18 Guns, and carried her into Antigua.

A large French Prize Ship, about 400 Tons Burthen, mounting 14 Guns, is now coming up. She was taken off Hiſpaniola a few Weeks ſince, by the King of Pruſſia Privateer, Captain Seymour, of this Port, and was bound from St. Domingo. Her Lading conſiſting of Sugar, &c.

NEWARK, in *New-Jerſey*, *November* 23.

"Sir, I have the melancholy News to tell you, that your Friend John Doty was killed, ſcalped, and butchered in a barbarous Manner Yeſterday, within Two Miles of the Fort; as was likewiſe Serjeant Mahurin; there was a Soldier with them, all on Horſeback, when Five Indians in Ambuſh fired, killed the Two, and ſhot through the Soldier's Great Coat, when he immediately got down, and one of the Savages run towards him with his Tomahawk, but the Soldier fired his Piece and ſtopt him, then took up Doty's Piece and ſnapt it (for by Doty's Fall he had hurt the Lock) however he kept it preſented until he mounted and rode off. This alarmed the People, but as yet we have diſcovered nothing more than the uſual Marks, a Quantity of Blood. The Soldier is poſitive he killed one of them. The Inhabitants on the whole Frontier are ſo terrified, that they are moving, the reſt gathering together, and ſtockading themſelves in the beſt Manner they can."

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 8.

Captain Bolitho, who arrived here on Saturday, left Cork the 23d of October, under Convoy of the Norwich of 50 Guns, having with her 16 Sail of Tranſports, with about 2000 Troops, bound to New-York. And 1000 more were to follow ſoon.

By the New-York Poſt we have Advice, that the above Troops were arrived at Sandy-Hook.

Saturday laſt arrived Captain Nicholſon from Barbados, in whom came Paſſenger Capt. Hardie, late Maſter of the Snow George, bound from this Port to Barbados, but on the 30th of October at Night, ſtruck on the Rocks at Kendals Point, and next Morning beat over them, but had ten Feet Water in her, and drove about ſix Leagues to Leeward of the Iſland, when all Hands left her juſt ſinking.

Sunday laſt arrived here Captain M'Clelland, from Antigua, who, about 18 Days before he came in, took up Captain Folgem, of the Brig Rebecca, bound from Barbados, to Plymouth in New-England, whoſe Brig 4 Days before foundered, and the People took to the Boat, and endured great Hardſhips, till M'Clelland met with them.

From Antigua we hear, that the Weazel Sloop of War, and Antigua Brig, had taken 3 French Privateers; and as Commodore Moore was diligent in keeping out Cruizers, it was hoped the Trade would be protected.

By a Letter from on board the Spry Privateer of this Port, we learn, that the latter End of October, they ſaw ſeven Sail of French Privateers, to Windward of Antigua; a Sloop of 12 Guns they gave Chaſe to; the Sloop hove all her Guns overboard, and put right before the Wind, ſo as to bring the Spry to ſail on one Maſt, by which the Enemy eſcaped. The ſame Night they fell in with two more Privateers, which he engaged for ſome Time, when one of them ſuddenly diſappeared, and as the Cry of the People was heard, it is ſuppoſed ſhe ſunk; the other made her Eſcape.

In Capt. Bolitho came Paſſenger John Kennedy, who was taken by the French, on the River Ohio, in July 1754, and carried to Fort du Queſne; where he lay confined for 45 Days, and then made his Eſcape, but was retaken, put in Irons, and ſent to Montreal, and from thence to Quebec, where he remained two Years and four Months in cloſe Confinement. From thence he was carried to Old France, where he continued a cloſe Priſoner till laſt Auguſt, when a Cartel being ſettled between England and France, he was ſent in a very miſerable Condition to England, where, being an utter Stranger, he applied to the Honourable Thomas Penn, Eſq; one of our Proprietors, who received and treated him with great Humanity, and not only generouſly ſupplied him with Cloaths and Money for his ſupport, during his Stay in England, but gave him wherewithal to defray the Expence of his Paſſage hither.

ANNAPOLIS, *December* 15.

On the 27th *ult.* Capt. *M'Kenſie*, with a Number of Men, from *Virginia*, went out in order to bring in the *Dunkers*, if they are not gone out to Fort *du Queſne:* As they lived unmoleſted, they were ſuppoſed to have held Correſpondence with the Enemy. One of the Men who went, was *Jacob Lane*, who was lately taken as he was Hunting with *James Cox*, and afterwards made his Eſcape from the *Indians* (as mentioned in our laſt) and brought in with him an *Indian*'s Scalp to *Pearcall*'s Fort: He cut himſelf looſe with a Piece of Glaſs Bottle, which he found on their March, and concealed under one of his Arms, till Opportunity ſerved to uſe it.

We have a certain Account, that the Brigantine *Philip and James*, Capt. *James Cole*, belonging to this Province, was taken on his Paſſage hither from *Barbados*, and carried into *Guadaloupe*.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *Prince-George's* County, on the 16th of *September* laſt, the Three following Negroes, *viz.*

Forreſter, a luſty well-made Fellow, between 50 and 60 Years of Age. Had on when he went away, a light Cloth colour'd Jacket, with ſlaſh Sleeves, a ſtriped Country Cloth Jacket and Breeches, Check Shirt, and old Stockings and Shoes.

Joe, a low well-made Fellow, about 30 Years of Age. He had on when he went away, a Country Cloth Jacket and Breeches, an Oſnabrigs Shirt, and old Shoes and Stockings.

Beſs, a low well-made Wench, between 40 and 50 Years of Age. She had on when ſhe went away, a Country Cloth Jacket and Petticoat, an Oſnabrigs Shift, and old Shoes and Stockings; and took with her a Callico Jacket and Petticoat, and a Cotton Ditto.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Negroes, and brings them home, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward for each, beſides what the Law allows, paid by

THOMAS NOBLE.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Henry Boone*, in *Prince-George's* County, a Dark Brown and White Cow, with a large Star in her Forehead, marked with a Slit and large under Bit in the right Ear, and a Slit in the Left, with the under Part of the Ear cut half off.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Thomas Hamilton*, taken up as a Stray, a Black Horſe, about 12½ Hands high, branded on the Shoulder and Buttock with ſomething like an I, has ſeveral white Spots on each Side of his Back, and his Feet have been cut with Spancels.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

[*The Writer of this Advertiſement has forgot to mention the County he lives in.*]

JUST IMPORTED from *BRISTOL*,

And to be SOLD by the Subſcriber, at his Stores at UPPER-MARLBOROUGH *and* PIG-POINT,

A PARCEL of *WELCH* COTTONS, FRIZES, RUGS, and BLANKETS, and other WINTER GOODS; CROWN GLASS 8 by 10, and 11 by 9; NAILS and IRON WARE, QUART BOTTLES, *&c. &c. &c.*

STEPHEN WEST.

To be Sold to the Highest Bidder, on Monday the 2d of January *next, at* Lower-Marlborough, *for Sterling Money, Currency, or Bills of Exchange,*

SEVEN Hundred and Twenty-Eight Barrels of FLOUR, and Two Thousand Six Hundred Bushels of old WHEAT. For the Conveniency of Purchasers, the Flour will be Sold in Lots of Fifty Barrels, and the Wheat in Quantities not less than Two Hundred and Fifty Bushels. The Sale to begin at 11 o'Clock, at the Warehouse where the Grain now lies. Any Person inclining to purchase, may see the Condition of the Wheat and Flour at any Time before the Day of Sale, by applying to Messieurs *Wardrop* and *Grahame*; and if any Person inclines to purchase any Part before the Day of Sale, they may apply to the Subscribers.

ALEXANDER and ANDREW SYMMER.

IMPORTED in the CUNLIFFE, *Capt.* MATTHEWS, *from* LIVERPOOL, *and to be Sold by the Subscriber at* OXFORD,

A QUANTITY of SALT, which will be delivered overboard at 1/9 Bills of Exchange *per* Bushel, or Equivalent in ready Cash; or Plantation Crop Tobacco delivered on board at 9/o Sterling *per* Hundred.

This SHIP will take in TOBACCO, delivered along-side, or at any convenient Warehouse on *Choptank*, *Miles*, *Wye*, or *Patuxent*, at 14*l. per* Ton, consigned to any House in *Liverpool*: She mounts 18 Carriage Guns, and 50 Men.

H. CALLISTER.

We expect to Load in a Month.

JUST IMPORTED,

From LONDON, *in the* THETIS, *and to be Sold on board the said Ship, lying at* ANNAPOLIS, *by Wholesale or Retail,*

SINGLE and Double Refin'd Sugar, Cheeses, Lemons, Beer, in Cask or Bottles, Pickles, *viz.* Olives, Capers, Anchovies; Sweet Oil, *Durham* Mustard, *Scotch* Snuff, Shoes and Pumps, Mens and Womens Thread, Worsted, and Silk Stockings, Worsted and Silk Patterns for Breeches, Felt and Castor Hats, both plain and laced, Osnabrigs, Sheeting, Brown Rolls, *Irish* Linen, Cotton and Linen Checks, stampt Linens, Chintz, plain Lawn, figur'd Gauzes, Womens Ruffles and Handkerchiefs, *Scotch* Handkerchiefs, *Welch* and *Kendall* Cottons, blue Ditto, Flannels, Rugs and Blankets, Knives, Razors, Buckles, Lancets, Cutlasses, Medicines of all Sorts, Surgeons Instruments, *Hungary* Water, new Books and Magazines, cut Tobacco, several Sorts of Stone and Earthen Ware, *viz.* Sets of white Tea Ware, Decanters, Porringers, Chamber Pots of different Sorts, Bowls of all Sizes, Stew Plates and Dishes of the newest Fashions and Sizes, Breakfast Plates, Pickle Plates, Fruit Baskets, Butter Pots, *Welch* Ware, *viz.* China Cups and Saucers, red China Coffee-Pots, &c. Nails of all Sorts, Hoes and Frying Pans, Drinking Glasses, Wine and Water Glasses, Tumblers, Decanters, and several other Things too tedious to mention.

JAMES HOUSTON.

THE private Ship of War, TWO SISTERS, JAMES HANRICK Master, mounts 18 Carriage Guns, and every Way compleatly fitted, will sail for the *West-Indies* with all possible Speed. Gentlemen Sailors or Landsmen, may see the Terms by applying to the Commander on board the said Ship, lying in *West-River*. Good Encouragement will be given to good Men.

TO BE SOLD,

For Sterling Money, good Bills of Exchange, or Current Money,

SEVERAL Tracts of LAND, lying in *Frederick* County, below *Frederick-Town*, well Timbered and Watered, with Plenty of good Meadow Ground.

Any Person inclinable to purchase, may know the Terms by applying to

HENRY WRIGHT CRABB.

THERE is in the Possession of *Thomas Luay*, living near the Rev. Mr. *Bragden's* Chapel, in *Prince-George's* County, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Mare, her near hind Foot and off fore Foot are white; but she is neither branded nor dock'd.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

OPEN'D by Mistake, and left with the Printer hereof, A Letter dated *March* 1757, externally superscribed, *To George Chaney, Merchant, Eastern Shore, Maryland, per Captain White:* And internally, *To George Caney, Eastern Shore.* It contains an Account Current, and mentions a Ballance due to him for a valuable Hogshead of Tobacco received *per* Capt. *Coxon* in 1752. Enquiry has been made for the said *Chaney*, or *Caney*, but no such Person, as yet, can be found. The Person to whom it belongs, may have it, on Application to the Printer hereof, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement, 8/o.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons that are any Ways indebted to the Concern at *Piscataway*, belonging to *Edward Trafford*, Esq; and Sons, in *Liverpool*, to come and pay their several Ballances, or settle the same by Bond, or Note of Hand; otherwise they will immediately be sued.

Likewise all Persons that have any Demands against the said Concern, are desired to come and receive the same; which will be paid them either in Tobacco or Goods, or settled in the most agreeable Manner, by GEORGE BOWDON.

N. B. As there are several Persons that have very large Ballances now standing in the Book, and have stood so for some Years past, and by all Appearance they seem to take little or no Notice about them: This is to acquaint all such, that without they come and settle the same, either by Bond, or Note of Hand, or discharge them, they may expect further Trouble, let the Consequence be what it will.

THE Subscriber having engaged a very skilful TANNER, and provided every Thing requisite for carrying on the TANNING BUSINESS, at his House on *West-River*, will Tan at FOUR SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE *per* Hide.

STEPHEN STEWARD.

TO BE SOLD,

A CONVENIENT TANYARD, lying in *Annapolis*, adjoining to a good Landing, with all the Appurtenances thereunto belonging: In which are, 14 Vats, 2 Lurches, 5 Handles, 4 Limes, 2 Granaries, and 2 large Water-Ponds, most of them all lately sunk, and done in the best Manner. The Water-Ponds are constantly supplied, from a natural Spring, by a Drain under Ground, and are sunk in the Beam-House, with the Granaries: The House is 40 Feet by 18, and framed with Poplar Scantling, and well covered. There are also Two other Houses, lately built, one with Brick, a Story and ½ high, 23 Feet by 16, and hath one Fire-Place, and covered with Clapboards, and Shingled over them: The other House is 60 Feet by 21, one End of which, 20 Feet long, is built with Brick and Stone, a Story and ½ high; in which is Two Fire-Places below, and one above; in the other End is a Mill-House, with a Leather-Room below, and Lodging-Rooms above, with sundry convenient Sheds joining to it, such as Meat-House, Stables, Lime-House, and Bark-House, all covered with Shingles. There is also a good Garden and small Pasture, both well paled and fenced in. Also to be Sold sundry NEGROES, chiefly brought up in the Tanyard, and to the Tanning Business. And as the Subscriber intends soon to depart this Province, the Whole will be Sold on reasonable Terms, and Time given for Payment if required. He has also to Sell, a small SLOOP, suitable for the Grain Trade, being a prime Sailer, and in as good Repair as when first Launched, and will carry about 8 or 900 Bushels of Grain. For Terms apply to

ROBERT SWAN.

N. B. The Tanyard, with the Improvements, will be Sold with, or without, the Negroes, as the Purchaser pleases.

NOW in Possession of the Subscriber, by Order of Court, the following Creatures, *viz.*

A likely well-made White Horse, about 15 Hands high, and paces; but has no perceivable Brand. He is supposed to be the Property of one Mr. *Elms* near *Conococheague*.

A natural pacing Bay Mare, about 15 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock thus HW, she has wide hanging Ears, and is about 4 Years old. She was in Possession of *Matthias Ringer* last Spring.

A small Grey Horse (and Hunting-Saddle half worn); the Horse branded on the near Buttock TF (joined in one).

A small Chesnut Sorrel Horse, branded on the near Shoulder thus OHe, has a flaxen Mane and Tail, a Star in his Forehead, a Snip on his Nose, and lost his near Eye.

They are supposed to be Stolen by *Adam Rutter*, *Christopher Bierly* and *William Millener*, all *Dutchmen*, and now in *Baltimore* County Goal for Horse-stealing. The aforesaid *Rutter* came last Spring from *Schuylkill* in *Pennsylvania*, near the Widow *Nuts* Iron-Works; and has since brought down several valuable Creatures, and sold them in *Maryland*; which may easily be found.

Any Person or Persons, proving Property, and paying Charges, may have the said Creatures, by applying to the Subscriber, living on *Soldier's Delight* Forest, in *Baltimore* County.

ALEXANDER WELLS.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 260 Acres, 16 Acres of which is excellent fresh Water Meadow, with a good Orchard of young grafted Trees, lying on the *Round-Bay* near the *Vine-Yard*; on which there is a good Dwelling-House, Stable, Corn-House, &c. For Terms, and further Particulars, enquire of Mr. *Lancelot Jacques*, Merchant, in *Annapolis*.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER near Severn-Ferry, *by Wholesale or Retail,*

CHOICE GOOD SINGLE and DOUBLE REFINED SUGAR, and fine old CANE SPIRIT: As likewise by Retail, *MADEIRA* WINE, *WEST-INDIA* RUM, and *MUSCOVADO* SUGAR. JOHN CLAPHAM.

TO BE LET,

A PLANTATION belonging to Mr. *Thomas Wilson*, of *Queen-Anne's* County, commodiously situated in the said County, on the Head of the North Branch of *Wye* River, within half a Mile of a good Landing, together with the NEGROES, STOCK, and UTENSILS, thereon. The Tract contains upwards of Four Hundred Acres, on which there is a large clear'd Plantation, a good Dwelling-House, and other Office-Houses, and some valuable Meadow very well water'd. The whole Tract very fit for producing Corn, Tobacco, and Wheat, of which last there is a considerable Quantity now put in the Ground.

Any Person inclining to Rent the Premises, are desired to apply to *John Bracco*, now at *Annapolis*, or the said *Thomas Wilson*, at his Dwelling-Plantation on *Wye* River aforesaid, and know the Terms on which they will be Let.

TO BE SOLD BY THE SUBSCRIBER, at his House near Elk-Ridge *Church, in* Anne-Arundel *County,*

AN Assortment of good fresh MEDICINES, Chymical and Galenical, imported from *London*, sufficient (with the Addition of a few more, which may be had here) to furnish a Shop for a Beginner in the Practice of Physic; as also Utensils for an Apothecary's Shop, a compleat new Set of Surgeon's Instruments, a small Collection of new Books on Surgery, Physic, &c. The Medicines to be Sold all in one Article, the Instruments in another, and the Books and Shop-Furniture, as the Buyer shall have Occasion, and as shall be agreed on, all at reasonable Rates, for Sterling or Current Money, or Credit upon Security, if required, by JAMES MACGILL.

N. B. A Catalogue of the Books may be seen at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-street*; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after the First.